The testimony of Lieutenant Ackerman on another point was exceedingly suggestive. No official of the Carnegle Steel Company was called upon to testify during either of the investigations conducted by the Sampson Board. General Superintendent Schwab was present at the second investigation and he was the official who, according to the testimony, was responsible for the fraudulent treatment of the armor plates. According to Lieutenant Ackerman, one of the foremen or subordinate superintendents named Carey testified that he got his orders to stop the fraudulent practices in September from Mr. Schwab. The examination of Lieutenant Ackerman by Chairman Cummings then continued as follows:

The Chairman—Did he have his orders to do it

schwab. The examination of Lieutenant Accentage as follows:

The Chairman—Did he have his orders to do it from Mr. Schwab?

Lieutenant Ackerman—That was understood. It appeared from the—

The Chairman—Why did you not place Mr. Schwab on the stand? Could you not get him?

Lieutenant Ackerman—I do not think we thought it worth while. I would have liked to have seen him on the stand, but I do not know—

The next question asked by Chairman Cummings related to an entirely different matter. It will be observed that Lieutenant Ackerman's replies to both the questions about Schwab were incomplete. Neither Mr. Frick nor his assistant, Mr. Hunsiker, was examined, but the officers of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance do not hesitate to express the opinion that they were both wholly innocent and ignorant of the frauds that were being committed day after day during a period of many months, and that opinion is shared by the Secretary of the Navy. Schwab, the "wickel partner," who alone was guilty anyong the higher officials, still occupies a place of honor, profit and responsibility in the administration of the Carnegie Company, although he is no longer in charge of the armor department.

MR. HATCH AGAIN TO THE FRONT. HE SECURES A HEARING FOR HIS ANTI-OPTIONS BILL-MR. WARNER'S STRONG SPEECH.

Washington, June 18 (Special).-By a majority of about fifty the House of Representatives to-day voted to proceed with the consideration of the Anti-Options bill. It is understood to be the purpose of Chairman Hatch, of the Committee on Agriculture who has charge of the measure, to close the debate on Wednesday, and, if necessary, to invoke the authority of the Committee on Rules to carry out that programme. Even with the power to count a quorum the Democratic majority in the House still seems to be unable or at least unwilling, to do business in an orderly, deliberate manner like other legislative bodies. The debate on the bill was opened by Chairman Hatch in a speech which made up in vigor of expression whatever it may have lacked in force of logic. Colonel Hatch really believes that the pending bill is the most important and beneficent measure that this Congress can enact. The speech of Mr. Warner, of New-York in opposition to the bill was not only a strong one, but an interesting and instructive one, which held the close attention of the House. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who closed the debate for the day in favor of the bill, did so in a diffusive speech which was largely an appeal to class and sectional prejudices. who has charge of the measure, to close the debate

SPAIN WILL RETALIATE AT ONCE. AN INCREASE OF DUTY ORDERED ON ARTICLES SENT TO CUBA FROM THIS COUNTRY.

tion upon the United States for the abrogation of Cuba commercial treaty, whereby the sugar

the Cuba commercial treaty, whereby the sugar products of that country are admitted free into the United States in return for a material reduction in the rate of duty on exports from the United States, has not been long dehyed.

Representative Harter, of Ohio, has been informed that the Spanish Government has ordered an increase of 24 per cent in the duty on all classes of shipms, is from this country to Cuba, and that this new rn a will take effect on July 1. The information carrs to him through the Isaac Harter Company, of Fostoria, Ohio, who are large shippers of flour, and who have had a profitable market for their manufactures in the Spanish West Indies. Their Cuban correspondent has instructed them to ship no flour that cannot reach them by the foregoing date.

ing date.

Mr. Harter thinks an easy remedy for this kind of retaliation, which is also threatened by Germany. I to attach to the Tariff bill a provision doubling as rate of duty upon all articles coming here from any country which may increase existing rates of duty upon articles produced or manufactured in the United States.

THE BEST PROJECTILE YET. NE OF THEM GOES THROUGH A PLATE WHICH MAD RESISTED OTHER SHELLS.

tton. June 18.-The naval ordnance offirs have at last secured an excellent projectile. Indian Head proving ground on Saturday a inch Sterling shell, representing a lot of fifty inch Sterling shell, representing a lot of fifty ered for trial under the Government specificams, was fired at a Bethlehem plate which had eviously passed all the requisite tests, and at 90 feet velocity per second it passed entirely rough the armor, being afterwards recovered write. The lot of shells will be promptly accepted and some if these projectiles may be used in trying the Carnegie 17-inch plate about the end of this week.

MC EMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. Washington, June 18 .- The Secretary of the Navy morning received the following report:

this morning received the following report:

On board United States Steamer San Francisco,
Gluefields, Nicaragua, June 3.

Sir: I have the honor to report the arrival of
the United States steamship San Francisco at this
page this morning. The United States steamship
the York salled as soon as we arrive. for Kingin, Jamaica, on route to New-York. The commanding officer of the New-York reports everything just here.

I W WATSON, Captain U. S. N., Commanding.

The department had a dispatch from Kingston announcing the departure of the New-York this

announcing the departure of the New-York this morning from that port. She will steam directly to New-York.

A letter dated May 22 announced the arrival of the Petrel at Gunalaska from Yokohama. The Charleston salled from Callao this morning for San Francisco, via Acapulco. She will await orders at Acapulco, which is only 560 miles from La Libertad, where the Bennington is still holding the Salvadorian refugees. If the trouble in Salvador is over by the time the Charleston appears at Acapulco she will proceed immediately to San Francisco.

Acaptico she will proceed immediately to san Francisco.

All doubts, if any still existed, of the safety of the revenue cutter Bear were set at rest to-day by the reception by Captain Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Service, of information that the Bear, on May 28, had arrived at Port Etches, Alaska, a point 290 miles north of Sitka. The revenue cutter Corwin was at Sitka on June 3 last. The reported wreck of the Bear at Sitka was placed as having occurred on May 29, and as no mention of the fact is made as late as June 3, Captain Phepard considers the report absolutely groundless.

SELLING THE WATSON LIBRARY.

The sale of the library of the late P. H. Watson coin, was begun yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Bangs & Co., No. 739 Broadway. The sale did not reach the more valuable part of the collection, and prices were only moderate. In the remainder of the library is a Greek Lexicon, formerly the property of General Burgoyne, which was part of the spoils of the battlefield of Saratoga, and the autograph document by Robert Fulton, in which he presented to Napoleon Bonapartehis scheme by which Bristol harbors could be blockaded and shipping destroyed. It is dated "Brest the 19th of fructidore Aug."

> ***99999999999999999999** For making that delicious summer drink Rootbeer,



It is better and goes farther than any other extract. One bottle makes

six gallons. All Grocers and Druggists, 25c. 355666666666666666666666



BILL PASSED.

HILL GIVES AN UNCOMFORTABLE HALF-HOU

FOR THE "DOWNTRODDEN" PEOPLE. TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

Washington, June 18 .- The last two schedules yet to be voted on, but with these few omissions the material portion of the labors of the dickering and compromising Democratic managers is now successfully if by no means so creditably

The consideration of the free list will be neces sarily brief, as the only important question raised by the changes which appear in the Jones Corman "revise" have already been fought out drop out the administrative section entirely, only will remain to be disposed of, and the fight to consume more than a week at the most. The prospect of a vote on the bill before June 30 is. therefore, more encouraging than it has been at any time previously.

ONE MORE WEEK OF DEBATE.

To-day's comparatively rapid progress has encouraged the belief on the Democratic side that debate, but this expectation is undoubtedly more sanguine than well grounded. The only serious mittee to-day was over the paragraph in the sundries schedule restoring a duty of 40 cents a ton on bituminous coal. Mr. Hill led the opposition to this flagrant "surrender" of the supposed Democratic principle of free raw materials, and for three or four hours he obliged his faithless party colleagues to face a merciless fire of ridi-

of the bill who attempted to reply to the sweep Missouri "Free Trader" could do nothing better Mr. Hill took occasion, during the colloquy expose a misleading suggestion in Mr. testimony of last Saturday before the Gray Sugar nony Mr. Vest had coupled Mr. Hill with Messrs. Gorman, Brice, Smith and Caffrey as the "Co servatives" who had held a pistol at the head of the Finance Committee and extorted the of the Finance Committee and extorted the "compromises" which changed the whole character of the bill. The New-York Senator indignantly denied to-day that he ever brought any personal pressure to bear to force the sugar, coal, iron ore or lead ore "surrender." In this disclaimer he was entirely sustained by Mr. Vest, who promptly repudiated the inference which might have been mistakenly drawn from his language before the Gray Committee.

MR. HILL NOT A "DICKERER."

The strength of Mr. Hill's position lies in the fact that he has at no time taken a hand in the successive stage of the present bill's passage

favors which have so unpleasantly marked each successive stage of the present bill's passage through the two houses of Congress. Opposing the measure as a betrayal of Democratic principles and promises, Mr. Hill has kept wholly aloof from the open and successful scramble for "concessions," participation in which, either as grantor or grantee, has brought scanded to the door of almost every other Democratic Senator. His rebuke to-day to Mr. Vest and the other traffickers in legislative favors carried with it accordingly a severity and justice from which there could be no escape.

Mr. Vest, who is becoming somewhat callous to taunts, suffered visibly under the biting sarcasm of his Eastern colleague and took refuge in diverting attention from the plain issue of party faithlessness by the stale repetition that the revisers had been overpowered by their Senatorial associates and had been obliged to "do the best they could." Mr. Mills, the once vociferous apostle of free coal and free ore, avoided Mr. Vest's sufferings by remaining out of the chamber, and on the vote for free coal he is put down ingloriously in the list of "dodgers," as the Republican Senator, with whom he had a pair, was unable to tell how the Texas economist would have voted on his first practical opportunity to give the people of the United States free coal.

Mr. Hill got only six votes hesides his own for his amendment, and only one Democrat, Mr. Irby, joined in the New-York Senator's effort to make good the Lemocratic promise of free raw materials. The other affirmative votes were cast by the three Populists, Messra, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, and two Republicans, Messra. Washburn and Hansbrough.

Mr. Vest's disclosures to the Gray Committee on Saturday about the extent of Mr. Gorman's responsibility for the "surrenders" in the Tariff bill seem to have caused some surprise. But Mr. Vest toid nothing new or surprising. When the now famous Jones amendments were first of-

Vest told nothing new or surprising. When the now famous Jones amendments were first of-fered it was said in these dispatches that Mr. Gorman was the real author of the new bill and that the measure should thenceforth properly bear the name of the Maryland Senator instead of that of its then nominal parent, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. Mr. Vest's testimony only em-phasizes the fact then stated that Mr. Gorman is now the real leader of his party in Congress on the tariff question, as he has been for four years at least its virtual chief on all other legislative

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. Washington, June 18.-The Tariff bill was taken

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, June B.—The Tariff bill, was taken in the nest paragraphs of the sulk schedule Cas and 259, which had been reserved on Saturday. At the request of Mr. Platt (Hep., Conn.) those paragraphs went over, without action, till to-morrow.

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Mr. Fill challenged Mr. Vest to point out a simule sentence in his address, on the ling of morrow.

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Mr. Fill challenged Mr. Vest to point out a single sentence in his address; on the incompanies of the ling of Mr. Platt (Hep., Conn.) those paragraphs with the paragraph being one putting a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem of a specific duty.

Mine, he said, was, like Hozzaris, "bleeding at every very from the paragraph to the work of the paragraph to put being one put were Australia, Sweden, Norway and Canada. He proposed a specific duty of \$2.50 per ton. dry weight, on mechanical ground puip. If a ton on chemical wood puip, unbleached, and \$2.50 a ton bleuched—these rates being equivalent to 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was opposed by Senators Jones (John Mr. Vest 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was opposed by Senators Jones (John Mr. Vest Lem., Mo.) on the part of the Finance Committee. Mr. Vest said that one of the most vicious and outragrous attacks made upon Mr. Jones and himself in connection with the bill was that they up promptly at 10:20, the pending question being on the first paragraphs of the silk schedule (288 and 299), which had been reserved on Saturday. At the

theap as possible. Nobody had applied to them in the interest of importers or of outside manufactur-

Mr. Frye's amendment was advocated by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) and Mr. Alitson (Rep., Iowa). It was rejected—

Paragraph 302 was then agreed to; also paragraph od, putting a duty of 10 per cent on sheathing aper and roofing felt (the House rate). Paragraph 365, printing paper, unsized, was struck out, and paragraph 306 was amended so as to read "Printing paper, unsized, sized or giued, suitable books and newspapers, 15 per cent ad valorem."

The next paragraph was one pacing a lind, of the paper, each on copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, tissue paper, etc. The duty in the House bill was Z per cent. The amendment of the Finance Committee was to make it 29 per cent. The amendment was agreed to with the understanding that it might be changed when the bill comes into

The next paragraph (308), as to parchment papers etc., was, at the request of Mr. Gallinger, allowed to stand over for the present without action. The duty on paper envelopes (209) was fixed at 20

on paper hangings and paper for screens er boards, writing paper, drawing paper and all other paper not specially provided for, at 20 per blank books of all kinds (311), 20 per cent, and on books, pamphlets, engravings, etc., not specially provided for, 25 per cent; on playing cards (312), 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent ad valorem; and on manufactures of paper not specially prowided for (313), 20 per cent

This finished Schedule M, and Schedule N, "Sundries," was taken up. Paragraphs 314 and 315, hair pencils, brushes, etc.

and button forms, lastings, mohairs, etc., agreed to as they came from the House-20 per ent and 10 per cent.

In paragraph 316, agate buttons, 25 per cent, and pearl and shell buttons, 15 per cent, the descriptive words "one-fortieth of an inch" were inserted. Paragraph 317 was amended by making 11 read buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone, or norn, wholly or partially manufactured, 25 per cen

No change was made in paragraph 318, shoe but

tons, 2 per cent.
At this point comes in the amendment of the Finance Committee to insert a new paragraph "Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton; coa

en, 15 cents per ton." Il (Dem., N. Y.) moved to strike out the aragraph and to admit coal free of duty. He said that he presumed, from what had taken place in the last two weeks, that his motion would be derote and by the votes of those Democrats wh seemed to be voting against that class of amend-The country expected that a Democrati-Congress, in framing a tariff reform bill, would put ninous coal on the free list.

Democratic platform. Every Democratic orator in the land who had spoken on the subject had demanded free coal. If there was one thing more solemnly pledged, it was to place raw material on the free list. He observed that since he began his remarks the Senators who had charge of the measure had left their seats. He assumed that they had nothing to say in defence of a - y on coal. He had been buildozed into putting coal on the dutiable list, and he would like to know what Senators had stated that they would refuse to vote for the bill if coal should be put on the free list. He con-

the coal-mining strikes and to argue that the the

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) &ld not see exactly how putting coal on the free list was going to help the

Mr. Peffer replied that that was only the first step, and that the next step was for the Government ators smile, he said, but he went on to develop tha of coal, lead, zinc, copper, gold or silver owned by private individuals; that all these things were for

the public use.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) referred to the speech of Mr. Hill, who, he said, was opposed to this bill, so far as he could understand, because it contained a provision for an income tax, and who asked for information as to what had caused coul to be put or

formation as to what had caused coal to be put on the dutlable list. He said:

We are here to give information, but not to those who are as well informed as ourselves. The Senator from New-York knows as much in relation to the matter as we do, and, as a matter of course, his inquiry is not for information, but in order to elicit some statement which would antagonize the passage of this bill in its entirety. I have had occasion to say that there are a great many things in this bill which do not meet my personal approval. But I deem it my duty to look to the general result as to what will be for the best interest of the country to the largest degree. We are determined, if we can, to supplant the McKinley act with a better measure, and I am compelled to give up my opinion in favor of free coal and to take a duty of about one-half of what is imposed under the McKinley act. Mr. Hill took exception to what Mr. Vest had said about his (Mr. Hill's) intention to vote against

said about his (Mr. Hill's) intention to vote against the bill because of his opposition to the income

the bill because of his opposition to the income tax, saying:

Who is his informant? Whence comes this information of which he is the exclusive owner? What Senator around this circle has dared to assure him of any such fact? What Senator has dared to deliver my vote, one way or the other, on this bill? I am opposed to certain features of this bill, I am opposed, earnestly and conactentiously opposed, to that Socialistic and Populistic principle which has been engrafted on this bill, the income tax. But while I have opposed that portion of the bill no Senator around this circle has a right to say that he understands that I am opposed to the whole bill.

Mr. Vest recalled the fact that the Senator from

New-York, in an address on the income tax, said that he could not and would not support a measure that contained that provision, and as he (Mr. Vest) assumed that it would remain in the bill, he thought he was authorized in saying that the Sena tor meant that he would not vote for the bill. If he did not mean that, he (Mr. Vest) would be ex-

ceedingly glad to know it. Mr. Hill challenged Mr. Vest to point out single sentence in his address on the income tax from which he had a right to make that inference

some messenger from the committee, saying that I was desired there. I went alone. A discussion took place in an informal way on the sugar question principally. I do not intend to go into details. But I think that a wrong inference can be thrawn from the Senator's testimony. I made no demand, I made no request. I made no suggestion in favor of a duty on sugar at that or any other interview with the Finance Committee. And I ask the Senator from Missouri whether that is not true?

Mr. Vest—I so stated, expressly stated that the Senator from New-York said nothing. And I never intimated that those Senators came there in a body. I do not know who sent for them. I found them there. I never undertook to say how they came there.

Mr. Hill submitted that it was not to be said that he favored before the Finance Committee a duty on sugar because he sat there in silence, hearing the question discussed, and then came into the Senate and voted the other way. He had his own views on that question. Not by his silence before the Finance Committee on that or on any other occasion, not by any act of his, had sugar been placed on the duitable list. It was not done in pursuance of any demands, any request, any suggestion of his. Other Senators could speak for thenselves. He could only sucak for himself.

Mr. Paulkner (Dem., W. Va.) defended his own action and the action of the Finance Committee in the matter of putting coal on the dutable list, and declared that if he were convinced that any Democratic principle required him to vote for free coal he should not hesitate one moment to do so.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) said that he would refrain from voting on the question of coal because he had a personnal and direct interest in coal miles on the Pacific Const.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) opposed placing coal on the dutable list.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to put a duty of 40 cents a ton on bituminous coal was further advocated by Senators Lodge (Rep., Mr. Halles of the committee amendment by making the duty on coal when exper

After some discussion, Mr. Handrough's amendment was rejected.
Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) moved to amend the committee amendment by making the duty on bituninous coal 60 cents a ton, instead of 40 cents. Rejected—yeas, 18, nays, 34.
The Senate amendment was then agreed to without a division, so that bituminous coal and shale shall pay a duty of 40 cents a ton and coal slack or culm, 15 cents.
Mr. Hill moved to strike out the next paragraph of the committee amendment, "coke, 15 per cent ad valorem." The motion was defeated—yeas, 4; nays, 46.

ad valorem." The motion was defeated—yeas, 4; nays, 45.
That disposed of the coal paragraphs; and the Senate went on with the other paragraphs in the "Sundries" schedule.
The following duties were agreed to:
On corks, wholly or partly manufactured, 10 cents per pound (instead of 20 per cent ad valorem).
On dice, draughts, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., 30 per cent ad valorem (instead of 20 per cent).
On doll heads, toy marbles, etc. (321), 25 per cent ad valorem—not to take effect until January I, 1895.
On emery grains, etc. (322), 8-10 cent per pound (House rate 1 cent).
On fire-trackers of all kinds (323), 5) per cent ad valorem (House rate 8 cents a pound).
On suppowder, 5 cents a pound, on suppowder, 5 cents a pound, when valued above 20 cents (House rate).
On frieton or lucifer matches, 20 per cent advancem (the House rate).
On mustcal instruments or parts thereof, except planoforte actions, 25 per cent. (This is a new paragraph).
On percussion caps, 20 per cent; and on blasting

ph).

1 percussion caps, 30 per cent; and on blasting

2 20 per thousand caps.

1 feathers and downs, including quitts of down.

35 per cent (the House rate).

1 furs, dressed in the skin but not made up, and

2 prepared for hatters' use, 20 per cent.

1 fans, except common palm-leaf fans, 40 per

ent.
On gun-wads, 10 per cent (instead of 25).
On human hair, not manufactured, 20 per cent.
On cyrled hair, suitable for beds and mattresses,
0 per cent. (A new paragraph.)
Paragraphs 333 and 334 (nair cloth) were reserved.

in fur hats for men, women and children, 40 per lewelry GSO, 85 per cent (House rate), pearls, 10 per cent (Instead of 15), ragraph 338-precious stones-was reserved till

from sole leather, 10 per cent (instead of 5), bond or belting leather, 10 per cent (House

calf skins, 20 per cent (instead of Ea); on book-es calf skins, 20 (instead of E5); on plano-leather, 20 (instead of E5), and on boots and 20 per cent per cent. ther cut into shoe uppers and vamps, 20 (House rate). cent (House rate), a gloves, paragraphs 343, 344, 345, 345, 347 and 348 as according to sizes and qualities, with a dollar dozen pairs addition when the gloves are lined), r. Allison asked Mr. Vest to state the equival at valorem rate on these gloves—the cheaper.

BUNKER HILL DAY CELEBRATED.

Boston, June 18 - Vesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, but the celebration limits is the historical mound, and where no sleep after midnight is the recognized rule on Bunker Hill Day, was, of course, the Mecca toward which their steps to assist its citizens in their festivities. Everywhere open house was kept, and friends and

friends' friends were lavishly entertained.

The day was observed as a general holiday by the several cities adjacent to Boston. The Stars and Stripes flew from every flagpole and mercan-

the several cities adjacent to Boston. The Stars and Stripes flew from every flagpole and mercantile affairs were suspended. In Boston all public buildings, banks, evehanges, etc., were closed, the evening papers suspended publication, and the streets, other than those in Charlestown, had a Sunday appearance. In the latter district decoration was general.

At the break of day Parker's Battery fired a salute, which was repiled to by the shore battery at the Navy Yard, with a running accompaniment of big guns and little guns, in horns and fire-crackers, and the ringing of all the church belis. The public exercises began with the "Fantastic and Horribles" procession, which started at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, and occupied the time and attention of the sightseers until noon, when more big guns, more church belis and more noises of every conceivable kind prevailed. A big civic and military parade took place in the afternoon. At sunset there were more solutes and bell-ringing, and in the evening band concerts and a display of fireworks.

After the parade the 17th of June Carnival Committee entertained the city government at the Waverley House. Among those present was Captain Luke Smith, of Acton, the only living son of a man who had responded to the call on June 17, 1775. He is now in his eighty-second year. At the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Frederick W. Lincoln, president, and the other officers were elected, with only two or three changes.

Hartford, Conn., June 18.-Hartford was fervid to-

day with forrid heat, military enthusiasm and genuine New-Encland patriot sm, the occasion being genuine New-Encland patriot am, the occasion bring the celebration of Bunker Hill Day in this city by those distinctively uniformed Continental troops, the Worcester Continentals, the Amoskeag Veterans and the Putnam Phalanx. The visitors were the guests of the Planianx. The visitors were the guests of the Planianx. The parade at 3:30 of clock this afternoon was the feature of the day. The Continental troops were escorted by the First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, 120 strong, under Major E. Henry Hyde, fr., their brilliant red British Grenadler uniforms making a strange contrast to the Continental uniforms of the Putnam Phalanx and those of their guests. The line of march was through the principal streets to the First Methodist Church. Here a patriotic sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ervin L. Thorpe, chaplain of the Putnam Phalanx, who was assisted in the service by the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, of Worcester, chaplain of the Continentals; the Rev. Dr. Mon Gunnison, of the Amoskeags, and the Rev. J. W. Bradin, chaplain of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guerd.

Governor Morris gave a reception this afternoon to the visiting officials from Mazsachusetts and

Guard.

Governor Morris gave a reception this afternoon to the visiting officials from Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Covers were laid for 500 persons at the banquet to-night at the Foot Guard armory, and speeches were made by prominent visitors and State officials. Mayor Brainard tendered to the visitors the freedom of the city, and the exercises were closed with a "smoker" at Germania Hall. Lieutenant-Governor Hoger Wolcott was one of the invited guests of the day.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN PRANCISCO STOCKS,

Have you rend "Struthers," by Mrs. Bow-man Dodd? It is a clever satire on society aspirations, full of vivacity and sparkle, and without a dull page. Ask your bookseller for it. (Lovell, Coryell & Co., Pub-lisher?

MR. GORMAN A WITNESS.

HE TELLS WHY THE SUGAR SCHEDULE WAS CHANGED.

FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT HE FORCED THE COMPROMISE IN ORDER TO GET THE

fied before the Sugar Trust Investigation Committee to-day, but none of the Senators said he had spect inted in sugar stock. Among those who were called some interesting statements while answering all the tive. Senators Irby, Cameron, Walsh and Wash burn were the other Senatorial witnesses, and their examination did not extend outside the questions, all of which they answered No.

Senator Camden made a statement to the comnittee with reference to his conferences with Mr. Havemeyer and others about the sugar schedule. He referred to the testimony of Senator Jones about a meeting which took place in Mr. Camden's rooms between Mr. Jones and Mr. Havemeyer, and said that after the Tariff bill had been reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee, it became evident that one of the chief difficulties wo the adjustment of the sugar schedule, and in a general conversation with Senator Jones the witbill, and that speedy action in its passage was of far more importance to the business interests of He urged that in his judgment such concessions should be made within such reasonable limits as would unite the Democrats in the Senate in support of a bill, in view of the fact that it was extremely that at least forty-three Democratic votes should be cast for whatever bill should be The general situation was fully talked over, and Senator Jones expressed himself favorable to that view of situation, provided it could be done on the general lines of Democratic policy. He con-

tinued:

At the same time Senator Jones stated to me that my business and personal relations in the Senate could be of service to the committee, and askel me if I would help him and other members of the committee in ascertaining and arriving at the real points of difference to be adjusted, and I readily consented to do so. I will wate here that, as I understand the matter, while the sugar-producing interest and the refining interest had started out together with friendly relations in regard to the sugar schedule, differences had soon after arisen, and there was danger of serious antagonism between the two interests which might endanger the bill from either one side of the other.

MR. HAVEMEYER CALLED IN.

by Senator Jones that he was not satisfied with the ness that it would be a good thing for some one to him or the committee the facts they reiled ame to Washington. The witness was advised that would like to see Senator Jones. The witness in formed Senator Jones, who said he would meet Mr. Havemeyer at Mr. Camden's rooms opposite the Arilington. Mr. Camden told Mr. Terrill, whom he had known fifteen years; the latter told Mr. Have meyer and Mr. Havemeyer called with Mr. Terrill

Said Mr. Camden:

I never had a conversation myself with Mr. Havemeyer upon the subject of sugar other than perhaps a few casual remarks, and to the best of my recollection had never seen Mr. Havemeyer before his visit to Washington at that time. I was not a member of the Finance Committee, nor did I seek in any way to impress any views upon any member of the committee on that or any other subject. My whole object was to help the committee gain reliable information, and to find a common ground on which all Democrats could on ground on which all Democrats could

Caffrey and Senator (now Justice) White the ne-cessity for some amicable arrangement about sugar, Later on he said: "I very rarely deal in stocks of any kind and I have not speculated in sugar stocks directly or indirectly since the meeting of this The witness explained in answer to Senator

Davis that he meant in his statement by "reprenistives of the sugar producing interest, whose votes it was necessary to obtain," the Louisiana

statement you refer to the sugar refining interests whose vote it would be necessary to obtain. Whom

Camber That, perhaps, was t the sumar refining interests, but I referred to the fact that there were certain Senators who claimed that there should be a modification of that schedule and any other schedules in which their constituents

Senator Davis-What were the names of those

Senator (amden-In a general way it tood that Senator Murphy, Senator Smith, Senator Hill, perhaps, and perhaps other Schators were not favorable to the bill. In other words, they required some modifications to be made in certain portions of the bill before it would receive their support. Senator Davis-Protection to the sugar refining

Senator Camden-Not especially. That was one of Senator Davis-One of the group representing

Senator Camden-Yes, str. Senator Lodge-Were there any other Senators be-

sides those you have named? Senator Camden-I speak of those in a general

way. What names did I mention? Senator Lodge-Senator Murphy, Senator Smith,

Senator IIIII and perhaps other Senators. Senator Camden-Perhaps, Senator Brice, I could not speak of any particular Senators within my knowledge demanding any particular thing, but it was known that they were dissatisfied with the bill, and unless some concessions were made to other

cele from the stand that they had taken as to the specific duty, and accele to an ad valorem duty?" Senator Camden-No: I never indicated nor had anything more than that a common point should be the question of ad valorem duty was ever men-tioned or referred to between the Louisiana Sen-ntors and myself. If it was, it was only incidental, and not in the way of making any point on it.

MR. GORMAN QUESTIONED. .

Senator Gorman, examined by Senator Davis, testified to knowing Mr. Terrell, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the investigation, and to have had several conferences with him on the subject of the sugar schedule. Mr. Terrell's



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ws, as stated to the Senator, were that injustice had been done the sugar men in the shape in which the bill came from the House, and Senator Gorman said his belief was that Terrell was advocating that the bill should be restored to the condition in was in when the Committee on Ways and Means of the House reported it to the House. At another interview, when Mr. Terrell called upon the Senator, he (Terrell) reached the point where it was under stood, and so published, that the Committe on Finance of the Senate had agreed upon the specific duty on the raw, "and then," testified Mr. Gorman, not uniform, the higher rate of duty would be upon

not uniform, the higher rate of duty would be upon the low grades of sugar, and, therefore, it operated onjustly. That was about the purport of all his conversation after the action of the committee was understood to be public.

The interviews with Mr. Terrell had been three or four in number. Mr. Gorman had also met H. O. Havemeyer on the sugar schedule, and Mr. Have-meyer had advocated that the bill should be re-stored to the condition it was in when the Ways and Means Committee reported it to the House, which was that the raw sugar should be free and a duty of 1% cents placed on the refined. It was im-mediately after the three days' caucus of the Demothat the sugar interest had been unfairly deal with, or was about to be, in the Tariff bill, and advocated the duty on refined sugars given, but no duty on raw sugars. Mr. Havemeyer objected to the specific duty, which he said was unfair an operated badly. There had been two interviews only between Mr. Havemeyer and the wit ness, and the same subject was gone over both times. Mr. Havemeyer had said nothing to Mr. Gorman about campaign contributions, and, added the Senator. "I never said anything to Mr. Havemeyer about campaign contributions. I never saw him until them."

THE CONFERENCE WITH MR. SEARLES. Resuming, the witness told of the conference It was Mr. Gorman's impression that there had advantage over the raw material, and Senator Jones telephoned for Mr. Searles, and they simply dis

Senator who have the part of the Democratic part is that company.

Senator Gorman—None whatever. I never saw Mr. Havemeyer until he was here in Washington, and with the exception of Mr. Searles I do not think I know anybody connected with the Trust Senator Allen—You know of no contributions of sither of them, or any contributions that the company made?

ator Gorman-None whatever UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO THE TRUST.

Senator Allen-And you know of neither moral nor cratic party existing to these men'

Senator Gorman-Not the slightest, I have no

senator Gorman—Not the slightest. I have no knowledge of it in any chape or form. I never knew of any contributions being made to the Democratic committee while I was connected with it, and I have been consideration of this matter was upon the highest possible plane, so for as I know, without any regard to the interest of any particular individual. It was on a line with the narrow margin that the Democrats have in the Senate to perfect the bill, so that we might be united and pass II, and such a bill that came as near as possible to the obligations of the party. It was considered in that way, as honorable men representing the great party would naturally consider the bill, with a due regard, as a matter of course, of the interest involved; careful not to destroy any, and yet at the same time to make the tax as light as possible upon the people of the country.

Senator Alien—In none of the conversations of interviews with the representatives of the Sugar Trust of which you have any knowledge was there any mercenary consideration taken into account of with this interest or any other that was affected by the tariff.

Senator Gorman—As a matter of course not; not with this interest or any other that was affected by the tariff.

Senator Gorman—Yes, sir. There is one thing in this article in "The Priess" to which I want to say in regard to this statement that this genterman made—I do not think I know him—that Mr. Stophen B. Elkins, as I recall the statement, and you can correct me If I am wrong, introduced me to some of these Sugar Trust people, and in that way I became acquainted with them, and further, that the relations between Mr. Elkins is a very pronounced party man of the Republican party, and I am a Pemocrat, and he has never ilseusesed the matter of sugar with me, nor only other item in this bill probable, except the one that he is specially interested in, and that is cal

The testimony of Mr. Edwards was read to show that it was when he was before the committee and not in "The Press" article that he had mentioned

Mr. Elkins's name.
Senator Davis—I see there something about having very great business interests in common.
Senator Gorman—I want to make it very emphatic that Mr. Elkins has never discussed with me the sugar schedule or anything in relation to it; that he never brought me into relation with anybody connected with the Sugar Trust or sugar interest. My connection with him in business interests is that I happened to be a small stock-holder in two or three companies in which he is a large one. My personal relations with him are very pleasant. Our politics, as I have stated before, are the very opposite.
Senator Davis—These companies have no relation to the sugar interest?
Senator Gorman—None whatever.
Senators Cameron, Irby, Washourn and Walsh were the other Senators examined. They answered all the drag-net questions in the negative.
Mr. Howland, of "The New-York Press," was questioned with reference to the information he thought he possessed implicating Senator Ransom in sugar speculation, which was so thoroughly disproved by the statement of General Ransom Saturday when he showed that his son, George Ransom, and his messenger. Captain Barnes, had placed small bets on sugar in bucket shops.
Mr. Howland confirmed Senator Ransom's statement and said he had no evidence to the contrary, the said the firm on whose stock sheet the name of Ransom occurred was Silsby & Co. Mr. Elkins's name.

HAVEMEYER AND SEARLES TO BE IN-DICTED.

After the Senate Investigating Committee had finished the exhmination of Senators this afterneon it held a secret session for more than an hour, during which time the proposition of Mr. Allen to direct the Vice-President to certify the witnesses, President Havemeyer and Treasurer Searies, of the Sugar Havemeyer and Treasurer Searies, of the Sugar Trust, to the Grand Jury, was discussed and acted upon. By a vote of 3 to 2 the committee decided to request this action to be taken, Messrs, Allen, Lodge and Davis voting for it, and Messrs, Gray and Lindsay voting against it.